PART II--Section 2.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4169—*P. P.* 85-28, *dated 27th March* 1929.

1. **His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk wal Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur., Fateh Jang, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,** Nizam of Hyderabad, is expected to arrive at Mysore by special train on Thursday the 4th April 1929, at 7-10 A M.

2. His Exalted Highness will be received on the Railway Station Platform by His Highness the Maharaja, attended by the Principal Officers and Sirdars of the State, present at Mysore, and by such Officers and other persons as may be invited to be present on the occasion.

3. After presentations, His Exalted Highness the Nizam will inspect the Guard of Honour on the platform.

4. Their Highnesses will proceed to Government House escorted by His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard and the Mysore Horse.

5. A Guard of Honour of the Palace Infantry, with band and colours, will be drawn up on the platform of the Railway Station between the gate by which His Exalted Highness will leave the station and the north end of the platform, and will salute His Exalted Highness as he alights from the carriage.

6. A salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Palace Battery when His Exalted Highness arrives at Government House.

7. The main road to Government House will be lined by the spearsmen of His Highness the Maharaja's Rachevar and Bhale Forces and by the Mysore State Troops. The Troops will salute His Exalted Highness as he passes.

8. Along the route.—

The President and Members of the Mysore City Municipal Council, the leading landholders and merchants, and other gentlemen invited, will assemble at the Municipal Pandal in Curzon Park, between the Statue Square and the Memorial Fountain, and the President will present flowers to His Exalted Highness and His Highness the Maharaja.

9. The following will be the route by which His Exalted Highness will pass from the Railway Station to Government House:—

Leaving the Railway Station, pass along the Railway Station Road up to the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, turn right into Sayyaji Rao Road, enter Albert Victor Road leaving the Memorial Fountain to the right, thence to the Municipal Pavilion. From there the procession will move on and pass straight on to the eastern gate of Curzon Park leaving the Statue to the right, and through Hardinge Circle and Government House Road to Government House by the western entrance of the porch.

10. DRESS :—Durbar Uniform will be worn by all officers entitled to wear it.
Europeans not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning Dress.
Indians not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Palace Dress.

No. 4264—*P. P.* 85-28, *dated 2nd April* 1929.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is expected to arrive at Mysore, at 8-30 A.M. on Tbursday the 4th April 1929, instead of at 7-10 A.M. as specified in Government Notification No. 4169—P. P. 85-28, dated the 27th March 1929.

No. G. 5021—*G. M.* 54-28-1, *dated* 30*th October* 1928.

It is notified for general information that the following books are available for sale at reduced prices at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore :—

'MYSORE.'

A Gazetteer compiled for Government.

Revised Edition in 2 Volumes.

By B. LEWIS RICE, C.I.E., M.R.A.S.

(Published by Archibald Constable & Co., Westminster, London.)

	Rs.
Original price in half morocco	20
Reduced price in half morocco	10
Original price full cloth	18
Reduced price full cloth	9

No. R. 7675—*R. M.* 10-28-45, *dated* 25*th March* 1929.

Under paragraph 2 of the rules issued in Government Order No. R. 14-25—L. R. 149-24-74, dated the 3rd October 1925, the following villages of the Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar Taluks, are notified as being entitled to remission of half wet assessment during the year 1928-29 :—

Taluk	Name of Tank	Name of village	Taluk	Name of Tank	Name of village
Chamarajnagar	Malegere ...	1. Chamarajnagar	Nanjangud	Kalale Cheluvambudhi.	1. Kalale
		2. Mariyala			2. Karlapura
		3. Kadahalli			3. Deveeramanahalli.
		4. Maskapura			4. Nanjangud
		5. Koodlur		Sindhavalli	5. Sindhavalli
	Ramasamudra, Chikkere-Dodkere.	6. Ramasamudra		Byalar	6. Byalar
		7. Basavanpura		Kyathanahalli tank.	
		8. Chendakavadi			
		9. Hebsore		Narasambudhi.	7. Nanjangud, Devarasanahalli, Narasipura, Geekahalli, Gonathagala, Golur.
		10. Byadamoodlu			
	Doddarayapet, Kodimole.	11. Koodlur			
		12. Koodlur			
		13. Boodithettu			
		14. Chendakavadi			
	Maragadakere, Bandigere.	15. Haradanahalli			
		16. Bandigere			
		17. Do			
		18. Ankanasettypura			
		19. Basavapura			
	Nagaradakere ...	20. Do			
		21. Byadamudlu			
	Arakalvadi ..	22. Arakalvadi			
	Melur ...	23. Melur			
	Ane Maduvaiakere	24. Nanjedevanpura			
	Nagavalli ...	25. Veeranapura			
	Dodkere ...	26. Nagavalli			
		27. Ammanapura			
		28. Nallur			
	Vagarapura, Mothanakere.	29. Vagarapura			
	Narasamangla ...	30. Narasamangala			
	Ummathur ..	31. Ummathur			
	Bendravadi ...	32. Bendravadi			
	Ankanakere of Thimmegowdanapalya.	33. Thimmegowdanapalya.			

No. G. 12327—*Sany.* 1-28-27, *dated* 3*rd April* 1929.

In exercise of the powers vested in them under the Mysore Epidemics Regulation II of 1897, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby prohibit the attendance of people from areas infected with cholera or plague at the Jatra at Chikkthirupathi, Lakkur Hobli, Malur Taluk during the period from 20th April 1929 to 27th April 1929 (both days inclusive). All persons proceeding to the Jatra in contravention of this Notification are liable to be turned back.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Official Memorandum No. D. 10122—*I. & C.* 341-28-2, *dated* 2*nd April* 1929.

The following note by Sir Alfred Chatterton on Sugar-cane cultivation under the Krishnarajasagara is hereby published for the information of the Public. Government would be glad to receive suggestions and criticisms on the various proposals contained in the note from persons interested in the subject. All communications may be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Development Departments, and should reach before the 1st June 1929.

By Order,
N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION UNDER THE KRISHNARAJASAGARA.

The problem which I propose to discuss in this note is what policy should be pursued to obtain the maximum economic advantage from the very large expenditure which has been incurred on and which will yet be incurred to complete this combined hydro-electric and irrigation project. The works are estimated to ultimately cost Rs. 641 Lakhs, of which approximately Rs. 400 Lakhs has already been expended involving interest charges which calculated at 5½ per cent amount to Rs. 24 Lakhs per annum. The hydro-electric developments have been carried out and the capacity of the Sivasamudram Station has been increased by 36,000 Horse power. At this moment, I have not before me any information of recent date as to the extra revenue which is now earned by the Sivasamudram Installations, but it is estimated to ultimately amount to Rs. 30 Lakhs and is probably now about two-thirds of that sum. The interest charges are not therefore a serious burden at the present time, but they will rapidly increase and after the sanctioned programme of work is completed, they will be very heavy and it is necessary that the irrigation returns should as rapidly as possible be developed to meet them.

2. In July 1927, Government appointed a Committee to advise them as to the measures necessary for the development of irrigation under this reservoir and the valuable report submitted by that Committee was accepted by Government and the requisite orders passed giving administrative sanction to the recommendations contained therein.

3. In this report, the Committee stated that the water available for irrrigation would be 35,718 million C.ft. or sufficient for an area of about 1,20,000 acres, assuming that in each year one-third of the land was under sugar-cane with a duty of 2½ acres per million cubic feet: one-third under paddy with a duty of 4 acres per million cubic feet and one-third under garden crops with a duty of 10 acres per million cubic feet. This works out at an average of 4 acres of irrigation per million cubic feet, on the assumption that the areas under each kind of crop are equal. On this basis, 1,20,000 acres will require 30,000 million cubic feet of water and there is a margin of 5,718 million cubic feet or nearly 20 per cent to allow for contingencies and for possibly excessive cultivation of sugar-cane. This is, I consider, a very reasonable and even somewhat conservative estimate of the duty that may be expected from the water and I do not in any way share the opinions of some who have thrown doubts on the possibility of realising these estimates.

4. Near the conclusion of their report, the Committee stated "No pains should be spared to develop irrigation in accordance with the latest practices and with an eye to the highest returns. The Policy indicated in this report should be steadily pursued for at least 15 years from the date Government begin to give water for irrigation". From this I conclude that the Committee consider that 15 years will be necessary to bring the ultimate area under irrigation and one member taking a less favourable view in a separate note would extend the period to thirty years. The history of the development of irrigation in the